NCC believes the individual certified nurse is the best person to determine the specialty code for their CE, as they have the specific content of the CE program.

CE Coding for Legacy Examinations
(those no longer currently offered)

Your CE and NCC Maintenance Requirements

- Ambulatory Women’s Health Care Nursing
- High Risk Obstetric Nursing
- Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing
- Telephone Nursing Practice
- ANA-MCH/NCC Joint Certification Program
### Ambulatory Women’s Health Care Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)  
2. Gynecology  
3. Infertility and Reproductive Endocrinology  
4. Menopause  
5. Postpartum Assessment, Care or Complications  
6. Newborn Assessment, Care or Management of Complication  
7. Breastfeeding  
8. Primary Care  
9. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn  
10. Pharmacology  
11. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation  
12. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)  

### Specialty Content Topics

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Ambulatory Women’s Health Care Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

- ABO incompatibility  
- Abortion–spontaneous or elective  
- Abruptio placenta  
- Abstinence  
- Acne  
- Addictive disorders  
- Adenomyosis  
- Adnexal masses  
- Adolescent pregnancy  
- AIDS  
- Allergies  
- Amenorrhea  
- Amniocentesis  
- Androgen excess  
- Anemia  
- Anxiety disorders  
- Asthma  
- Auscultation of fetal heart rate  
- Back pain  
- Bacterial vaginosis  
- Bartholin’s gland duct cyst  
- Bell’s palsy  
- Bleeding during pregnancy  
- Blood glucose/ hemoglobin A1C  
- Blood type, Rh type and antibody screening  
- Bone density testing  
- Breast anatomy and physiology  
- Breast biopsy  
- Breast cancer  
- Breast self exam  
- Breastfeeding  
- Bronchitis  
- BUN and creatinine  
- Candida albicans  
- Cardiovascular disease in women  
- Cervical biopsy  
- Cervical cancer  
- Cervical cap  
- Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia  
- Cervical polyps  
- Cervical warts  
- Cervicitis  
- Cesarean birth  
- Chancroid  
- Childbirth preparation  
- Chlamydia  
- Cholecytis in pregnancy  
- Cholesterol disorders  
- Chronic pelvic pain  
- Chorionic villus sampling  
- Chronic pelvic pain hazards  
- Climacteric  
- Coitus interruptus  
- Colonoscopy  
- Colposcopy  
- Common cold  
- Complementary medicine for Ob/Gyn  
- Complete blood counts  
- Condoms  
- Conjunctivitis  
- Contact dermatitis  
- Conception methods  
- Contraction stress test  
- Contraceptive sponge  
- Cystitis  
- Cytomeglovirus  
- Dental care in pregnancy  
- Depression  
- Diabetes diagnosis and risks  
- Diabetes in pregnancy  
- Dilatation and curettage  
- Domestic violence  
- Dysfunctional uterine bleeding  
- Dysmenorrhea  
- Dyspareunia  
- Ecotopic Pregnancy  
- Emergency contraception  
- Endometrial biopsy  
- Endometrial polyps  
- Endometriosis  
- Endometritis  
- Environmental hazards during pregnancy  
- Family history  
- Fetal testing  
- Female sex response  
- Fertility awareness methods  
- Fetal assessment  
- Fibrocystic breast changes  
- Fibromyalgia  
- Fifth disease exposure in pregnancy  
- Folic acid deficiency  
- Fungal height measurements  
- Galactorrhea  
- Gallbladder disease  
- Gastroesophageal reflux  
- GBS culture  
- Genetic risk assessment  
- Gestational diabetes  
- Gestational hypertension  
- Gestational trophoblastic disease  
- GI disturbances–common  
- GnRH therapy  
- Gonorrhea  
- Grave’s disease  
- Gynecologic anatomy and physiology  
- Gynecologic diseases/ complications  
- Headache  
- Health history  
- Health promotion – diet  
- Health promotion – exercise  
- Hepatitis (all types)  
- Herbal medicines in ob/gyn  
- Herpes  
- Hirsutism  
- HIV infection  
- Hormone therapy  
- Hot flashes  
- Human papilloma virus  
- Hyperemesis gravidarum  
- Hyperlipidemia  
- Hypermenorrhea  
- Hyperprolactinemia  
- Hypertension general  
- Hyperthyroidism  
- Hypomenorrhea  
- Hypothyroidism  
- Hysterectomy  
- Hysterosalpingogram  
- Hysteroscopy  
- Immunizations  
- Infectious disease screening  
- Infertility  
- Intermenstrual bleeding  
- Interstitial cystitis  
- Intraterine devices  
- Intraterine growth retardation  
- Iron deficiency anemia  
- Irritable bowel syndrome  
- Karyotyping  
- Lactation amenorrhea method  
- Laparoscopy  
- Leiomyomas  
- Leopold maneuvers  
- Lipid profiles  
- Liver function studies  
- Lochia  

(continued on page 3)
AMBULATORY WOMEN’S HEALTH CARE NURSING

Male infertility
Mammograms
Mastectomy
Mastitis
Medroxyprogesterone acetate
Menarche
Menopause
Menstrual cycle
Menstrual irregularities
Menstruation
Metrorrhagia
Migraine headache
Minor skin disorders
Mitrval valve prolapse
Mullerian anomalies
Multiple gestation
Natural family planning
Nicotine replacement therapy
Pelvic inflammatory disease
Pelvic relaxation disorders
Peptic ulcer disease
Perimenopause
Perinatal loss
Pharmacokinetics
Pharmacology – contraception
Pharmacology – gynecologic disorders
Pharmacology during pregnancy
Pharyngitis
Physical assessment – all systems
Pityriasis rosea
Placenta previa
Polycystic ovarian syndrome
Polymenorrhea
Postcoital contraception
Postpartum blues
Postpartum complications
Postpartum depression
Postpartum hemorrhage
Postpartum physiology
Preconceptional counseling
Preexisting condition complicating pregnancy
Pregnancy complications
Pregnancy physiology
Pregnancy testing
Premenstrual and related disorders
Prenatal care
Preterm birth risks
Preterm labor
Psoriasis
Puberty
Pyelonephritis
Reproductive technologies
RhD alloimmunization
Rubella
Safe sex practices
Seizures disorders

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Ambulatory Women’s Health Care Nursing certification.
Note content is listed in alphabetical order.
### High Risk Obstetric Nursing Codes for Maintenance

1. Obstetrics (Antepartum)
2. Obstetrics (Intrapartum)
3. Obstetrics (High Risk)
4. EFM
5. Maternal Factors Affecting the Newborn
6. Pharmacology
7. Physical Assessment, Physiology and Diagnostic and Laboratory Evaluation
8. Universal Hours (includes Legal and Ethical Issues, Research, Resuscitation and Stabilization & HIV)

### Specialty Content Topics

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining High Risk Obstetric Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.

**High Risk Obstetric Nursing**

- Abnormal implantation
- Abruptio placenta
- Abuse (physical/emotional/sexual)
- Acid-base interpretation
- Amniocentesis
- Amniotic fluid disorders
- Amniotic fluid embolism
- Antibiotic therapy
- Anticholinergic therapy
- Anticoagulant therapy
- Anticonvulsant therapy
- Antidepressants/psychotropic
- Antidiabetic, hypoglycemic drugs
- Antidysrhythmic drugs
- Antihypertensive agents
- Anti-inflammatory agents
- Antineoplastic agents
- Antithyroid drugs
- Apt testing
- Asthma
- Asymptomatic bacteriuria
- Bacteriuria
- Biochemical studies
- Biophysical profile
- Blood disorders
- Breast cancer
- Bronchodilators
- Cardiac enzymes
- CBC with differential
- Cerebrovascular accidents
- Cervical cancer
- Chemical dependency
- Cholecystitis/Cholelithiasis
- Chorioamnionitis
- Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- Chronic hypertension
- Coagulation profile
- Collagen vascular diseases
- Communicable infectious diseases
- Congenital heart disease
- Contraction stress testing
- Cord blood sampling
- Cordocentesis
- Corticosteroids
- Depression
- Diabetes mellitus (all types)
- Diabetic ketoacidosis
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
- Diuretics
- Dysfunctional labor
- Eclampsia
- EKG interpretation
- Electronic fetal monitoring
- Emergency care
- Fetal anatomy and physiology
- Fetal assessment
- Fetal blood sampling
- Fetal heart rate pattern interpretation
- Fetal laboratory evaluation
- Fetal movement counting
- Fetal pulmonary maturity studies
- Fetal stimulation
- Genetic screening
- Gestational hypertension
- Grieving
- HELLP syndrome
- Hematologic studies
- Hemoglobinopathies
- Hemorrhage
- Hepatitis
- Hydatidiform mole
- Hyperemesis
- Hypertensive crisis
- Hyperthyroidism
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypothyroidism
- Immunologic studies
- Induction/augmentation
- Infectious disease/sepsis
- Ischemic heart disease
- Kleihauer Betke test
- Labor assessment/abnormalities
- Lifestyle and environmental risks
- Lyme
- Lymphatic cancer
- Malignancies
- Maternal anatomy and physiology
- Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies
- Maternal chest and renal X-ray
- Maternal serum alpha fetoprotein (AFP)
- Maternal ultrasound
- Microbiologic studies
- Minor trauma
- Multiple gestation
- Neurological disorders
- Nonstress testing
- Nutrition
- Oligohydramnios
- Pain management in labor
- Papanicolaou smears
- Pharmacology
- Placenta accreta
- Placenta percreta
- Placenta previa
- Placental function
- Placental hormones
- Pneumonia
- Polyhydramnios
- Post anesthesia/analgesia care
- Post traumatic stress syndrome
- Postdates pregnancy
- Preeclampsia
- Preterm pregnancy
- Prolonged hospitalization/
- prolonged bedrest
- Prolonged preterm rupture of membranes
- Pulmonary disorders
- Pulmonary edema
- Pulmonary embolus
- Pulmonary function tests
- Pulse oximetry
- Pyelonephritis
- Renal and GU/GI disease
- Renal failure (acute & chronic)
- Resuscitation and stabilization
- Rh, ABO and antibodies
- Rubella
- Scleroderma
- Seizures
- Septic shock
- Sexual transmitted diseases
- Sickle cell anemia/thalassemia
- Spinal cord injury
- STD screening and testing
- Stress
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Thrombocytopenia (TTP and ITP)
- Deep vein thrombosis
- Thyroid disorders
- Tocolytics
- Toxicology
- Transport preparation
- Trauma
- Tuberculosis testing
- Uterine rupture
- V/Q scan
- Vaginal cultures
- Varicella
- Vasa previa
- Vasodilators
- VBAC
- Viral studies
### Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenomyosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amenorrhea primary or secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amniocentesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anatomic deformities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
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<td>Anti-estrogens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antisperm antibodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antisperm antibody testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antisperm antibody testing Immunologic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artificial insemination techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asherman's syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Behavioral disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benign uterine conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcium supplementation in menopause</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chorionic villus sampling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congenital adrenal hyperplasia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cryopreservation of embryos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural factors affecting infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decision-making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detailed reproductive examination – female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detailed reproductive examination – male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of pregnancy</td>
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<td>Diagnostic testing</td>
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<td>Donor gametes</td>
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<td>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</td>
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<td>Early embryonic development</td>
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<td>Early pregnancy physiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ectopic pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endocrine disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endocrine profile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endometriosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epididymal aspirations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estrogen therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female reproductive anatomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female reproductive endocrinology and infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female reproductive physiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genetic studies</td>
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<td>Gestational carrier</td>
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<td>GIFT</td>
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<td>Gonadal development disorders</td>
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<td>Gonadal dysgenesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gonadotropins</td>
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<td>Grief process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health history taking – female/male</td>
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<td>Hormonal dysfunction</td>
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<td>HSG/hysteroscopy</td>
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<td>Hysterosalpingogram</td>
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<td>Hysteroscopic surgery</td>
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<td>Hysteroscopy</td>
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<td>Immunologic phenomena</td>
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<td>Immunologic studies</td>
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<td>Implantation</td>
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<td>Infection</td>
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<td>Infertility drugs</td>
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<td>IVF</td>
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<td>Kleinfelter's syndrome</td>
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<td>Laboratory work: CBC, platelets, PTT, ANA, etc</td>
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<td>Laparoscopy</td>
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<td>Leiomyomata male anatomic abnormalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male gonadal development disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male hermaphroditism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male infections causing infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male puberty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male puberty - developmental disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical therapy for infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Menstrual cycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mucus/post coital testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple gestation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myomectomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovulation and luteal phase defects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelvic adhesions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelvic inflammatory diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelvic masses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelvic sonogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perimenopause &amp; menopause management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perimenopause &amp; menopause physical changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perimenopause &amp; menopause physiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Placental function in early pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postoperative sequelae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precocious</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puberty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preconceptual counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy after infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premature ovarian failure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progesterone therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychosocial aspects of care of the infertile couple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puberty – factors affecting onset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puberty – physiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puberty – physical changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puberty – psychological issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puberty-disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative beta HCG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiologic testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recurrent abortion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrograde ejaculation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selection termination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semen analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serum profiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual ambiguity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sperm mucus cross match testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sperm penetration assay hamster test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spermatogenesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterilization reversal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steroid therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stress management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical repair of uterine anomalies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical therapy for infertility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanner scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testicular biopsy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testosterone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Therapeutic insemination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threatened abortion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trophoblastic disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tubal diseases/damage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tubal/Pelvic disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ultrasound diagnosis of pregnancy</td>
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<td>Ultrasound</td>
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<td>Unexplained infertility</td>
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<td>Uterine anomalies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uterine disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicocele repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasovasostomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility Nursing certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.
SPECIALTY CONTENT TOPICS

The following is a list of specialty topics that represent the content appropriate for maintaining Telephone Nursing Practice certification. Note content is listed in alphabetical order.
This certification program was sponsored jointly by NCC and the ANA Maternal Child Division from 1976 to 1979.

Topics must relate to maternal, gynecologic and neonatal nursing specialty areas. Individual certified under this program, earned a credential for excellence in practice in maternal, gynecological and neonatal nursing.

Listed are four major specialty areas an individual selected as their primary area of certification under the joint program. The corresponding topics that are equivalent to NCC sponsored exams are listed next to each the topic areas. These are the topics that should guide the CE activities for maintenance.
**DETERMINING WHAT CONTENT MEETS EACH SPECIALTY CODE**

**NCC “OTHER” CODES**

You can only use these hours for baseline hours and not hours designated in the education plan assigned to a specific competency area. Baseline hours are listed as hours that are assigned to any competency area and appear at the bottom of your plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCC Pretest Participant</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you participated in the NCC sponsored pretest program</td>
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<table>
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<th>NCC Item Writer</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you are credentialed by NCC and have participated in the item writing program</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCC CE Reviewer or Author</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you reviewed or authored an NCC continuing education module</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenter of a CE Course or Preceptor</th>
<th>24</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presenter of educational program can use the same amount of CE earned by the participants. Such CE presentation CANNOT be part of the individual’s job responsibilities. If the activities was presented more than once you can only use the CE hours once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum number of hours that can be earned for preceptorship activity is 10 hours per maintenance cycle. This is limited to preceptoring students in your same certification specialty area. Staff orientation is NOT considered a preceptor activity and cannot be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author of a Book Chapter or Journal Article</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rules for Using Publications for Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The publication date of the article/book/module will determine its applicability for your current certification maintenance.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You are limited to using one article, book authorship or service as an NCC continuing education reviewer or monograph author per certification maintenance cycle.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Articles/books must be related to the certification specialty area.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5 contact hours will be awarded to those who have written a journal article or a chapter of a book.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 15 contact hours will be awarded to those who are a primary or secondary author of a book.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>